

**Amendments to the Specification:**

Please replace paragraph [0008] with the following rewritten paragraph:

**[0008]**

Further, in the above-described conventional manufacturing system, when defining the edge in the circular lens to edge the circular lens, the definition is made by shifting the geometric center by a distance of the eccentric quantity from the center of the circular lens. This has been considered to be theoretically unavoidable as long as the eccentric quantity exists. However, the shift of the geometric center of the edge shape by the eccentric quantity with respect to the center of the circular lens causes a problem as below. Specifically, the outside diameter of the circular lens for a certain edge shape needs to be quite large as compared to the maximum outside diameter of the edge shape. Consequently, many materials forming the circular lens end to be disposed as swarfs. Besides, since a surface shape forming process was also performed to the portion removed by being cut and grinded, it indicates that the surface form forming process for most of the portion is primarily needless.

Fig. 11Fig. 12 is a table showing a relation between a conventional semi-finished lens and an eyeglass after set in a frame. In the table, for example, in the case of a typical example of a diopter of S-4.00 D and assuming a general frame, the ratio of the spectacle actually used as a spectacle is approximately 20 % by weight, resulting in a disposal of the remaining approximately 80 %.

The present invention has been made on the basis of the above-described background, and an object thereof is to provide a spectacle lens manufacturing method and a spectacle lens manufacturing system capable of reducing the number of types of blanks such as semi-finished lens blanks, materials, and processing time.

Please replace paragraph [0013] with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0013]

The order terminal 21-101 is composed, for example, of a personal computer, and provided with a display unit, an input unit, a communication control unit, and so forth. The display unit displays a guide screen supporting to input various types of data required to order a spectacle lens. The input unit is to input a prescription data and so forth of an examined eye. The communication control unit controls a data communication to the spectacle lens design device 201. Note that the input unit and display unit may compose a touch screen.

Please replace paragraph [0024] with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0024]

(Selection of lens blank)

(Calculation of required blanks outside diameter)

FIG. 4 is an explanation view of a calculation method for calculating a required outside diameter of a blank. In FIG. 4, firstly, on a circular blank, a frame center 410 is matched with a geometric center 411 of the blanks. One of the outside diameters is selected for a blank 413, and a minimum outside diameter but covering the entire area of an edge shape 412 is calculated for the blank. In the above calculation method, the outside diameter of the blank is defined as the largest distance between a frame portion 416 and the frame center 410 (the geometric center of the edge shape). By comparison therewith, in the conventional case, as shown in FIG. 13, the geometric center 411 is arranged at a position shifted from the frame center 41-410 by an eccentric quantity.

Please replace paragraph [0031] with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0031]

(Blocking device)

The processing with the above-described curve generator is performed such that a lens holder 7 is mounted on the convex surface of the blank first, and then the blank is mounted on the curve generator via the lens holder 7. After the concave surface of the blank is cut into a predetermined shape, the blank is mounted on a polishing device via the same lens holder 7 for the cut surface to be polished. In order to mount the blank on the lens holder, a protective film is made to adhere to the concave surface of the blank beforehand, and the above-described lens holder is mounted thereon by a blocker.

Please replace paragraph [0036] with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0036]

(Polishing of convex surface)

The blank that is cut by the curve generator is subject to a polishing in which the cut surface is polished by a polishing device. FIG. 10 is a view showing an entire configuration of the polishing device 1, and FIG. 11 is a view showing a polishing jig 9 of the polishing device 1. In FIG. 9FIG. 10, the spectacle lens polishing device 1 includes a device main body 2 placed on a floor face, an arm 4 disposed to the device main body 2 in a rotatable manner in the direction orthogonal to the drawing around a horizontal shaft 3 movable right and left in the drawing, a not-shown driving device reciprocating the arm 4 in the right and left direction and also rotating in the direction orthogonal to the drawing, a lens mounting section 6 provided to the arm 4 and holding a convex surface 5a of the blank via a lens holding body 7, a swing device 8 disposed to position under the lens mounting section 6 in the device main body 2 and swiveling around a vertical axis K driven by the not-shown driving device (does so passively but actively), and so forth. The spectacle lens polishing device 1 further includes the polishing jig 9 provided on the swing device 8 in an attachable and detachable manner, a polishing pad 10 mounted on the polishing jig 9 in an attachable and detachable manner, a

hoisting and lowering device 11 hoisting and lowering the lens mounting section 6, and so forth. The spectacle lens polishing device 1 of this kind is in conventional wide use except that the polishing jig 9 has a new structure, and, for example, a commercially available general-purpose polishing device manufactured by LOH Opticservice Wetzlar GmbH (TORO series) is used here to polish a lens 5.

Please replace paragraph [0039] with the following rewritten paragraph:

**[0039]**

In the spectacle lens polishing device 1 of such a structure, the lens 5 is attached to the lens mounting section 6 of the arm 4 via the lens holding body 7, the polishing jig 9 with the polishing pad 10 mounted thereon is mounted on the upper surface of the swing device 8, and the blank is lowered by the hoisting and lowering device 11 so that the concave surface 5b is pushed onto the surface of the polishing pad 10. In this state, an abrasive is supplied onto the surface of the polishing pad 10 and, at the same time, the swing device 8 is made to swivel while the arm 4 is reciprocated right and left as well as back and forth. By these movements, the concave surface 5b (~~see FIG. 9~~)(see FIG. 10) of the lens 5 is polished by the polishing pad 10 together with the abrasive by a trackless polishing trace, in which the polished trace shifts for every lap, so that the surface is finished to be a toric surface. The polish allowance is approximately 5 µm to 9 µm. As an abrasive, that of a solution type being a polishing solution having a polishing agent such as aluminum oxide, diamond powders, or the like (abrasive grains) dispersed therein is used.